

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — HOUSE

10217

1960

\$4,000 per year

	Sales	Tobacco	Gasoline	Tangible property	State income	Real property	Total		Sales	Tobacco	Gasoline	Tangible property	State income	Real property	Total
Alabama.....	\$24.00	\$21.00	\$46.62	\$6.50	\$6.00	\$71.82	\$176.34	Nebraska.....	None	\$14.00	\$46.62	None	None	\$173.78	\$235.00
Arizona.....	24.00	7.30	33.30		8.00	142.60	215.20	Nevada.....	\$16.00	10.95	39.96	None	None	90.13	157.01
Arkansas.....	24.00	21.90	43.29		3.00	61.72	153.91	New Hampshire.....	None	10.95	46.62	None	None	297.15	354.72
California.....	24.00	20.95	29.96		Exempt	153.02	235.93	New Jersey.....	None	18.25	33.30	None	None	335.107	386.62
Colorado.....	16.00	None	39.96		30.00	169.73	255.69	New Mexico.....	16.00	21.90	39.96	None	\$11.00	72.22	161.08
Connecticut.....	24.00	10.95	39.96		None	172.07	246.98	New York.....	None	18.25	39.96	None	14.00	259.26	331.47
Delaware.....	None	10.95	33.30		27.00	84.80	150.05	North Carolina.....	24.00	None	46.62	None	42.00	91.19	205.81
District of Columbia.....	16.00	7.30	39.96		25.00	116.72	204.98	North Dakota.....	16.00	21.90	39.96	None	15.00	164.17	255.03
Florida.....	24.00	18.25	46.62		None	149.14	238.01	Ohio.....	24.00	18.25	46.62	\$6.00	None	135.55	230.42
Georgia.....	24.00	18.25	43.29	2.50	Exempt	151.07	239.94	Oklahoma.....	16.00	18.25	43.82	None	10.00	104.43	192.60
Idaho.....	None	18.25	39.96		60.00	120.90	239.11	Oregon.....	None	None	39.96	None	68.00	186.68	292.64
Illinois.....	24.00	14.00	33.30		None	144.65	216.55	Pennsylvania.....	32.00	21.90	33.30	None	None	230.19	318.39
Indiana.....	24.00	10.95	39.96		45.00	170.75	266.66	Rhode Island.....	24.00	18.25	39.96	None	24.00	52.57	165.44
Iowa.....	16.00	14.60	39.96		30.00	156.66	257.72	South Carolina.....	24.00	18.25	46.62	None	None	199.80	274.01
Kansas.....	20.00	14.60	33.30		24.00	131.58	223.48	South Dakota.....	16.00	18.25	46.62	None	Exempt	161.83	242.70
Kentucky.....	None	10.95	46.62		38.00	111.20	206.77	Tennessee.....	16.00	18.25	46.62	None	None	131.59	194.09
Louisiana.....	16.00	29.20	46.62	5.75	Exempt	105.51	203.05	Texas.....	None	29.20	33.30	None	22.00	85.02	177.58
Maine.....	24.00	18.25	46.62		None	336.17	425.04	Utah.....	16.00	14.00	39.96	None	60.00	288.32	417.16
Maryland.....	24.00	10.95	39.96	1.34	24.00	173.04	273.20	Vermont.....	None	25.55	43.29	None	32.00	160.71	232.67
Massachusetts.....	None	21.90	36.63		Exempt	319.50	448.75	Virginia.....	None	None	39.96	None	None	98.67	195.86
Michigan.....	24.00	18.25	39.96		None	106.33	248.54	Washington.....	32.00	21.90	43.29	None	None	58.16	139.03
Minnesota.....	None	20.07	33.30		59.50	132.31	425.18	West Virginia.....	16.00	18.25	46.62	None	34.60	237.54	330.25
Mississippi.....	24.00	21.90	46.62		Exempt	139.63	232.14	Wisconsin.....	None	18.25	39.96	None	None	94.92	158.82
Missouri.....	16.00	7.30	19.98		8.00	125.04	176.32	Wyoming.....	16.00	14.00	33.30	None	None	None	None
Montana.....	None	29.20	39.96		22.00	231.45	324.61								

The following represents an explanation for the method at arriving at the above figures:

Sales: This figure represents the State sales tax levied and collected by the States and does not include local sales taxes. It is presumed the individual spends \$800 per year on goods subject to this sales tax.

Tobacco: This represents the State tax on cigarettes. We presume the family consumes 1 pack of cigarettes per day.

Gasoline: This figure represents the State tax on gasoline gallonage. We presume the family drives 10,000 miles a year, getting 15 miles to the gallon, thus using 666 gallons of gasoline each year.

Tangible property: This figure represents the State tax on tangible personal property, which we presume to have a value of \$1,000.

State income tax: This is the income tax on a yearly salary of \$5,000, using the short form in each case of computation. The individual has a wife and two children whom he claims as dependents.

The rates for the above taxes were derived from a study made by the editors of Changing Times, the Kiplinger magazine, as published in the November 1959 edition of NADA, published by the National Automobile Dealers Association.

Real property tax: This figure was arrived at by dividing the total property taxes collected in each State by the total

assessed value in each State to reach the rate. We presume the individual's house has a sale value of \$10,000. The assessed value was reached by multiplying the sales value by the average sales based assessment ratio provided by the 1957 Census of Governments of the Bureau of the Census. The real property tax figure, therefore, represents real property taxes paid to State and local governments for the year 1957. Later figures are not now available.

Not included in the tax tables are local intangible taxes which are levied in some areas, Federal taxes, and special and temporary State taxes which might be levied from time to time in various States.

Estimated allocations to States in 1960-61 and 1961-62 under H.R. 12316 and estimated amount of State matching funds required¹

State	Estimated allocations, 1960-61	Estimated allocations, 1961-62	Total estimated allocations, 1960-61 and 1961-62	Amount of State matching funds required ²	State	Estimated allocations, 1960-61	Estimated allocations, 1961-62	Total estimated allocations, 1960-61 and 1961-62	Amount of State matching funds required ²
Total, United States.....	\$458,300,000	\$469,730,000	\$928,030,000	\$229,150,000	Montana.....	\$1,870,000	\$1,930,000	\$3,800,000	\$935,000
Alabama.....	8,990,000	8,990,000	17,980,000	4,495,000	Nebraska.....	3,670,000	3,760,000	7,430,000	1,835,000
Alaska.....	600,000	600,000	1,200,000	300,000	Nevada.....	700,000	820,000	1,520,000	380,000
Arizona.....	3,390,000	3,580,000	6,970,000	1,695,000	New Hampshire.....	1,400,000	1,430,000	2,830,000	700,000
Arkansas.....	4,630,000	4,520,000	9,150,000	2,315,000	New Jersey.....	13,850,000	14,270,000	28,120,000	6,925,000
California.....	37,120,000	38,900,000	76,020,000	18,560,000	New Mexico.....	2,630,000	2,730,000	5,360,000	1,315,000
Colorado.....	4,660,000	4,860,000	9,520,000	2,330,000	New York.....	37,290,000	38,040,000	75,330,000	18,645,000
Connecticut.....	5,630,000	5,790,000	11,410,000	2,815,000	North Carolina.....	12,780,000	12,950,000	25,730,000	6,390,000
Delaware.....	1,170,000	1,240,000	2,410,000	585,000	North Dakota.....	1,800,000	1,820,000	3,620,000	900,000
District of Columbia.....	1,090,000	1,730,000	2,820,000	700,000	Ohio.....	24,460,000	25,310,000	49,770,000	12,230,000
Florida.....	11,360,000	12,070,000	23,430,000	5,845,000	Oklahoma.....	5,600,000	5,600,000	11,200,000	2,800,000
Georgia.....	10,950,000	11,140,000	22,090,000	5,475,000	Oregon.....	4,640,000	4,740,000	9,380,000	2,320,000
Hawaii.....	1,720,000	1,770,000	3,490,000	860,000	Pennsylvania.....	26,580,000	26,920,000	53,500,000	13,290,000
Idaho.....	1,870,000	1,880,000	3,750,000	925,000	Rhode Island.....	2,010,000	2,040,000	4,050,000	1,005,000
Illinois.....	24,040,000	24,740,000	48,780,000	12,020,000	South Carolina.....	7,340,000	7,440,000	14,780,000	3,670,000
Indiana.....	12,150,000	12,610,000	24,760,000	6,075,000	South Dakota.....	1,890,000	1,930,000	3,820,000	945,000
Iowa.....	7,050,000	7,160,000	14,210,000	3,525,000	Tennessee.....	9,300,000	9,340,000	18,640,000	4,660,000
Kansas.....	5,600,000	5,660,000	11,260,000	2,750,000	Texas.....	26,590,000	27,530,000	54,120,000	13,285,000
Kentucky.....	8,280,000	8,300,000	16,580,000	4,140,000	Utah.....	2,670,000	2,760,000	5,430,000	1,355,000
Louisiana.....	9,120,000	9,380,000	18,500,000	4,560,000	Vermont.....	940,000	940,000	1,880,000	470,000
Maine.....	2,370,000	2,380,000	4,750,000	1,185,000	Virginia.....	10,510,000	10,750,000	21,260,000	5,255,000
Maryland.....	7,940,000	8,210,000	16,150,000	3,970,000	Washington.....	7,320,000	7,500,000	14,820,000	3,660,000
Massachusetts.....	11,050,000	11,170,000	22,220,000	5,525,000	West Virginia.....	5,250,000	5,170,000	10,420,000	2,625,000
Michigan.....	21,490,000	22,320,000	43,810,000	10,745,000	Wisconsin.....	10,210,000	10,470,000	20,680,000	5,105,000
Minnesota.....	8,000,000	9,110,000	17,110,000	4,280,000	Wyoming.....	900,000	920,000	1,820,000	450,000
Mississippi.....	6,290,000	6,280,000	12,570,000	3,145,000	Guam.....	190,000	190,000	380,000	95,000
Missouri.....	10,240,000	10,450,000	20,690,000	5,120,000	Puerto Rico.....	7,590,000	7,570,000	15,160,000	3,795,000
					Virgin Islands.....	80,000	80,000	160,000	40,000

¹ Allocations under H.R. 12316 are \$10 per child of school age (5-17 years) in each State. The estimates of allocations were computed by using population projections for July 1, 1960, and July 1, 1961, based upon assumption of migration at 1950-57 levels, U.S. Bureau of the Census, "Projections of the School-Age Population, by States, 1959 to 1963," "Current Population Reports," Series P-25, No. 201, June 1, 1959.

² The matching provision in H.R. 12316 requires that in order for a State to receive its full allotment in the school year 1961-62 a State must increase its expenditures for public elementary and secondary education in 1960-61 above the amount it spent in the base school year, 1959-60, by an amount equal to 50 percent of the amount of Federal funds the State was allotted in 1960-61.

May 24

INCREASE IN PAY OF FEDERAL EMPLOYEES

(Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record.)

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, few, if any, would oppose progress. I personally know of no one who is content with what he has. Ambition within reason is desirable. No one would be content to travel on thickened and calloused feet. But progress must be made with caution. A jet sometimes does not reach its destination. Let the dead past bury its dead, but let us profit by the experiences, sometimes bitter, of other people, of other nations.

With all our achievements, among them those which enable us to see, to hear, to talk with friends, whether miles above the earth in space which seemingly knows no limits, or on the other side of the world, let us remember there are still some natural and supreme laws which we cannot, with safety, violate.

Among them is one which proclaims that, before he may enjoy advantages, man must, through his own efforts, first create them.

Unless he is the beneficiary of charity or an inheritance, if he would have health, food, and clothing, man must work. This has been true since Adam and Eve were kicked out of the Garden of Eden—allegedly because they disobeyed a supreme command.

Many of nature's laws, like that of gravity which Newton discovered when he watched the apple drop from the tree, we have circumvented, as, for example, by our travels into space.

It may be that man will, in the future, find some way of avoiding all obstacles, but that day has not yet arrived and we have as yet been unable to substitute something for nothing.

As of today, if we would spend, we must first earn.

Unfortunately, many believe, or at least pretend to believe, that the Federal Government can provide for each and all whatever he may desire.

When first I went to Washington, I thought the Federal Government would soon be bankrupt, but have learned that the Federal Government will be bankrupt only when the people individually are bankrupt. But continued spending beyond our earnings will bring all of us into bankruptcy.

Uncle Sam has no income other than what he takes direct from you and me—there are no exceptions other than insignificant sums which he receives from duty on imports or other small items.

Nevertheless, from the people who must eventually in some way pay the cost, to the Congress, as to other legislative bodies, come continuous requests for ever-increasing appropriations for additional special benefits.

To increase these special benefits to special groups, the Congress has created 10 departments. We have the Department of Labor, which is charged with the duty, and I quote:

The Department of Labor is charged, among other things, with administering and enforcing statutes designed to advance the

public interest by promoting the welfare of wage earners of the United States, improving their working conditions, and advancing their opportunities for profitable employment.

We have the Department of Commerce which is charged with the duty, and I quote:

The statutory functions of the Department of Commerce are to foster, promote, and develop the foreign and domestic commerce, the manufacturing and shipping industries, and the transportation facilities of the United States.

And so on down throughout the whole list, but that is not the end.

Seldom a session goes by that the Congress is not asked to create a new or additional department, agency, group, or committee, and always, there is a committee of some kind studying and charged with reporting what can or should be done to benefit either all of us, or unfortunately all too often, just a few of us.

Having in mind the principles which are ever operative, that we cannot spend without producing, it is apparent by the existence of our national debt, the annual interest on which is more than \$9½ billion, that the Congress cannot provide the means of complying with all the requests which come to it. We must evaluate and select.

To mention just a few, the veterans, for whose special benefits we spend approximately \$6 million a year, who are entitled to and receive Federal aid because of special service rendered, are now asking for additional special benefits. One, for example, is that certain groups insist upon aid for dependents and relatives.

Another group demands legislation fixing minimum wages and special fringe benefits.

There are many requests for special tax exemptions, the granting of which would lessen the national income.

Among others, we have the present strenuous drive for the payment of additional wages by the Federal Government to teachers, to its employees, and demands for money to construct and maintain school buildings.

We have thrust upon the Federal Government the demands that it care for the aged and physically handicapped; that is, find the means to end the ravages caused by certain diseases. Certainly we can never let one starve or avoidably suffer hardship.

Oh, there are many, many more, all desirable, all have merit, but many of which, while attractive, are not absolutely necessary to our comfortable existence, and some of which should be taken care of by either individuals or the local communities or organizations.

Permit me to again remind you of what you obviously know—that there is not, there will not be, unless taxes are enormously increased and collected, sufficient funds to comply with all of these requests.

We must choose and there lies the difficulty. We must first determine whether we will curtail our efforts to help everybody, or increase the burden of taxation. Whichever we do, we have

the monumental—and almost impossible to accomplish—job of justly, equitably distributing and apportioning the funds available.

But greatest of all, should the American citizen and taxpayer take upon himself the obligation of aiding the rest of the world, some of which it is claimed, is less fortunate, less prosperous than are we?

Since the inception of the Marshall plan to June 30, 1959, the foreign aid program has cost us upward of \$32,566,200,000, in addition to the civil and military services rendered by Americans and which have cost us billions of additional dollars; a program which has not brought about its objective and which apparently is to be permanent; a program which apparently has not accomplished its purpose and which Walter Reuther at one time in writing advised President Truman calls for \$13 billion a year for 100 years from the American taxpayers.

All of which brings me to your official demand, as voiced by your executives. Briefly stated, it in substance is that we increase the compensation of the letter carriers and of Federal employees—get this, our own employees—all Federal employees, practically all of whom have job security and retirement. From the press I note that other speakers on this program are Governor Williams and Senator PAT McNAMARA. It is assumed that, this being an election year, we will all acknowledge the justice of your demands, promise at least some degree of acquiescence.

The gentlemen to whom reference is made are fully capable of speaking for themselves. For myself, in view of the record I have made, in justice to all the people of the District, having in mind the truism that this is a government for all the people, that it is my duty to promote the welfare of all the people rather than that of a special group, I can only say that I cannot, unless a source of additional revenue is found, vote for your bill calling for something like a 9-percent increase.

Naturally, you will want to know my reasons.

The overall reason is that, as a nation, we do not have sufficient income to meet all the demands which must be met. I have not, nor will I, until the welfare of our own citizens is better protected, vote for foreign aid. At present, the demanded outlay is something more than \$4 billion a year.

The most reliable information which comes to me is that the present bill, if passed, will be vetoed by the President, and that there are not sufficient votes to override a veto. Complying with your demands to support this bill, it is obvious, would be futile.

In 1958 and again in 1959, President Eisenhower expressly and earnestly asked the Congress to make a comparative study of the pay and special benefits given Federal employees as compared with those provided by industry.

Later, finally, the Congress did appropriate \$500,000 to make a comprehensive study of wages and salaries, and that report, which should come up with the

facts and some recommendations as to how all may be treated equitably, will be sent in in September.

Can we not afford to wait until we have that unbiased study and the conclusions for which we have appropriated so much?

For a moment, let me digress by a short statement which has to do with the Post Office Department's operations.

I realize that the Post Office Department is not supposed to be operated as a business, that it has educational and other duties which are a Federal advantage—duties which I am sure, under the proper management, will be carried out.

The Department's deficit for this year, without any further pay increases, will be around \$603 million.

The overall accumulated deficit—since July 1, 1946, through 1959—from all sources—\$15,300 million.

Put it this way, since July 1, 1946, through 1959, we have added to our national debt \$15,300 million.

Of that deficit, \$6,800 million is the postal deficit for that same period.

The interest on the Post Office Department's share of that national deficit—the \$15,300 million—is \$200 million a year, which you taxpayers must pay through added taxes.

So, \$6,800,000,000 is the sum the taxpayers have dug up as a postal subsidy since July 1, 1946.

It would seem that the interest of the postal employees might be better served if some of their leaders in Washington would look at the facts, try to do something for the postal department—help the Department get rate increases and eliminate subsidies, which would make it possible for the Department to do more for the employees.

Are you asking that postal rates be increased? And, if so, what particular rates?

If the increase in pay goes into effect—as voted by the House—without a postal rate increase, the deficits for this year will be almost a billion dollars—instead of the \$603 million, which it will be without the salary increase.

Postal employees have had more benefits from the Eisenhower administration than in any other administration in history.

Applicants for postal carrier jobs must know what the job pays when they apply for a job. Does it not follow in this, the Fourth Congressional District, that they are either adequately paid in one way or another, or that they lack intelligence? Why so many applicants for an undesirable job? I do not, and I cannot personally know whether carriers applying for jobs are or are not taking everything into consideration. I can only assume, from what I know of the average degree of intelligence possessed by our people, that there would not be so many applicants if the job was not, for some reason, desirable.

My attention is frequently called to the fact that a Congressman gets far more in salary and fringe benefits than do postal employees. That is undoubtedly true, though on the tables which I have seen, a few officials are getting or asking for \$19,500.

There is, however, one drastic difference in our jobs. A Federal employee, certainly a postal employee, is under civil service. He has job security if he gives reasonable service. He continues in that job at least until he reaches the age of retirement. Members of Congress have no job security. They must go out every 2 years and beg for reelection.

In the 1958 primary, I spent personally something around \$4,700 and an additional sum in the general election. Some spend more. Most of us maintain two homes. We have additional requirements which we must meet. If you suggest to me (as I have to some of you) if I am dissatisfied with the job I should get another, I can only reply that when I came here, retiring from law practice which was more remunerative than this job—and I was 59—that I actually was conceited enough to think that I might do something to lessen the waste, add to the efficiency and economy of our service here. I am satisfied with the job; I like the controversy, I think I owe it to the people to use my experience for the next term, at least—and that is a plenty—to continue my efforts to give us all a better, more efficient and cheaper government, and, I might add, less of it.

Permit me now to state a few facts given to the Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee, which closed its hearings on Wednesday, May 18, last, in testimony by Deputy Postmaster General John M. McKibben in opposition to any general pay boost at this time. McKibben said:

Postal jobs are in demand and 238,000 persons applied for them in the first 3 months of this year. The total included 37,000 in New York City, 14,000 in Chicago, and 12,000 in Los Angeles.

Postal salaries have risen 137 percent since 1939 in comparison with a 111.6 percent increase in living costs.

The quit rate is low among postal employees. It was 0.57 per 100 employees a month last year compared with 0.70 for the entire Federal service and 1.25 for private manufacturing concerns.

Average straight time earnings of regular clerks and carriers is \$23.1½ cents an hour compared with \$2.19 for equivalent jobs in industry and \$2.22 for all production workers.

My own personal experience is that, ordinarily, there are several applicants for rural carriers' jobs and, often, clerks desire to be transferred to a rural carrier job because they consider the opportunity to hold such a job superior to a clerk's job or to any job obtainable in that particular locality in private industry.

I will do the very best I can to comply with your requests, but, in considering them, we must—and I will—at all times endeavor to get information on the overall picture and then vote as I sincerely believe I should, having the interest of all in mind.

If the Commission appointed by the President comes up in September, after its long study, with a justifiable recommendation that Federal employees should receive an increase in compensation, either in salaries, wages, or fringe benefits, I certainly will be one of the first to go along.

Let us profit by the experiences of other nations. Let us today go forward. But let us at all times remember that the security of our Nation and the freedom of our people should be ever first in our minds.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

Mr. PATMAN for 15 minutes, today, and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.

Mr. SMITH of Iowa, for 30 minutes, today, and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.

Mr. SCHWENGLER (at the request of Mr. QUITE), for 30 minutes, on May 26.

Mr. MITCHELL (at the request of Mr. RABAUT), for 40 minutes, on Thursday next.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to extend remarks in the Appendix of the Record, or to revise and extend remarks, was granted to:

Mr. FORD and to include a speech by Under Secretary of State Douglas Dillon.

Mr. RIEHLMAN and to include an article on our farm program.

Mr. EVINS and to include a news letter.

Mr. CONTE.

Mr. MADDEN in two instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. STRATTON in two instances and include extraneous matter.

Mr. GEORGE P. MILLER in three instances and include extraneous matter.

Mr. JENSEN, remarks he made on the bill earlier today, and include the entire committee report, and the names of the members on the Public Works Appropriations Subcommittee.

Mr. RABAUT and include extraneous matter.

Mr. POWELL (at the request of Mr. RABAUT), notwithstanding the additional cost will be \$216.

The following Members (at the request of Mr. RABAUT) to extend their remarks and include extraneous matter:

Mr. ANFUSO in three instances.

Mr. IRWIN in two instances.

Mr. YATES.

Mr. HARGIS.

Mr. BOLAND.

Mr. WRIGHT.

Mrs. BLITCH.

Mr. BARR.

(At the request of Mr. QUITE and to include extraneous matter the following:)

Mr. SAYLOR in four instances.

Mr. GUBSER in two instances.

Mr. HOEVEN.

Mr. MUMMA in two instances.

Mrs. BOLTON.

Mr. OSTERTAG.

Mr. JUDD in two instances.

Mr. NELSEN.

Mr. VAN ZANDT in four instances.

Mr. CANFIELD.

Mr. BARRY in six instances.

Mr. WIDNALL.

Mr. HOSMER in five instances.

May 24

10220

SENATE BILLS AND CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS REFERRED

Bills and concurrent resolutions of the Senate of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 2681. An act for the relief of Yi Young An; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 3036. An act to authorize the distribution of copies of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD to former Members of Congress requesting such copies; to the Committee on House Administration.

S. Con. Res. 90. Concurrent resolution authorizing the printing of additional copies of the final report and indexes to hearings and reports of the Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field; to the Committee on House Administration.

S. Con. Res. 91. Concurrent resolution authorizing the printing of additional copies of hearings before the Subcommittee on Agreements for Cooperation of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy on Amending the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 with respect to exchange of military information and material with allies during the 2d session of the 85th Congress; to the Committee on House Administration.

S. Con. Res. 94. Concurrent resolution authorizing the printing of additional copies of a committee print containing the reports of the States to the Senate Select Committee on National Water Resources on their water resources and problems; to the Committee on House Administration.

S. Con. Res. 96. Concurrent resolution authorizing the printing of a revised edition of the Internal Security Manual as a Senate document; and providing for additional copies; to the Committee on House Administration.

S. Con. Res. 97. Concurrent resolution authorizing the reprinting of additional copies of the Joint Committee print entitled "Summary-Analysis of Hearings, June 22-26, 1959, on Biological and Environmental Effects of Nuclear War" printed for the use of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy during the 86th Congress, 1st session; to the Committee on House Administration.

S. Con. Res. 99. Concurrent resolution to print as a Senate document a compilation of studies on United States-Latin American relations; to the Committee on House Administration.

S. Con. Res. 100. Concurrent resolution to print as a Senate document a compilation of studies on U.S. foreign policy; to the Committee on House Administration.

ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS SIGNED

Mr. BURLERSON, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled bills and joint resolutions of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H.R. 9465. An act to authorize the loan of one submarine to Canada and the extension of a loan of a naval vessel to the Government of the Republic of China;

H.R. 9818. An act to provide for the conveyance of certain real property of the United States to the State of Florida;

H.R. 10809. An act to authorize appropriations to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for salaries and expenses research and development, construction and equipment, and for other purposes;

H.J. Res. 502. Joint resolution authorizing the erection in the District of Columbia of a memorial to Mary McLeod Bethune; and

H.J. Res. 546. Joint resolution authorizing the Architect of the Capitol to present to the

Senators and Representative in the Congress from the State of Hawaii the official flag of the United States bearing 50 stars which is first flown over the west front of the U.S. Capitol.

SENATE ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

The SPEAKER announced his signature to an enrolled bill of the Senate of the following title:

S. 2130. An act to authorize a payment to the Government of Japan.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. BURLERSON, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee did on May 23, 1960, present to the President, for his approval, bills and a joint resolution of the House of the following titles:

H.R. 4029. An act to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to eliminate the pro-ration of the occupational tax on persons dealing in machine guns and certain other firearms, to reduce occupational and transfer taxes on certain weapons, to make the transferor and transferee jointly liable for the transfer tax on firearms, and to make certain changes in the definition of a firearm;

H.R. 6482. An act relating to the credits against the unemployment tax in the case of certain successor employers;

H.R. 6779. An act to amend section 170 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (relating to the unlimited deduction for charitable contributions for certain individuals);

H.R. 9308. An act to extend until June 30, 1963, the suspension of duty on imports of crude chicory and the reduction in duty on ground chicory; and

H.J. Res. 640. Joint resolution to authorize and request the President to issue a proclamation in connection with the centennial of the birth of General of the Armies John J. Pershing.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to.
Accordingly (at 3 o'clock and 41 minutes p.m.), the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, May 25, 1960, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

2179. A letter from the Director, Bureau of the Budget, Executive Office of the President, relative to reporting that the appropriation to the Department of Labor for "Unemployment compensation for Federal employees and ex-servicemen" for the fiscal year 1960, has been apportioned on a basis that indicates the necessity for a supplemental estimate of appropriation, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended; to the Committee on Appropriations.

2180. A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting the quarterly report of the Maritime Administration of the Department on the activities and transactions of the Administration under the Merchant Ship Sales Act of 1946, from January 1, through March 31, 1960, pursuant to section 13 of that

act; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

2181. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to provide for a temporary increase in the amount of obligations, issued under the Second Liberty Bond Act, which may be outstanding at any one time"; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

2182. A letter from the Acting Director, Bureau of the Budget, Executive Office of the President, relative to plans for works of improvement relating to the following watersheds: Badger Creek Mill-Picayune Creek, Iowa, Marsh Creek, Ky., and Tenn., Persimmon and Burnt Corn Creek, Miss., Tabo Creek, Mo., Fishing Creek, S.C., and Bad Axe, Wis., pursuant to the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1005), and by Executive Order No. 10654 of January 20, 1956; to the Committee on Agriculture.

2183. A letter from the Acting Director, Bureau of the Budget, Executive Office of the President, relative to plans for works of improvement relating to the following watersheds: Upper Black Bear Creek, Okla., Reelfoot-Indian Creek, Tenn. and Ky., and Olmitos and Garcias Creeks, Tex., pursuant to the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1005), and by Executive Order No. 10654 of January 20, 1956; to the Committee on Public Works.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLU- TIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. ROGERS of Texas: Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. S. 1892. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the Norman project, Oklahoma, and for other purposes; with amendment (Rept. No. 1644). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. SELDEN: Committee on Foreign Affairs. H.R. 11123. A bill to increase the authorization of appropriations for construction and equipment of facilities for the Gorgas Memorial Laboratory; without amendment (Rept. No. 1645). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. O'BRIEN of New York: Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. H.R. 11274. A bill to provide that the unincorporated territories of the Virgin Islands and Guam shall each be represented in Congress by a Territorial Deputy to the House of Representatives; with an amendment (Rept. No. 1646). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. HALEY: Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. S. 2286. An act to authorize the leasing of certain land in Arizona which comprises a part of the Colorado River Indian Reservation, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 1647). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. HALEY: Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. S. 2456. An act to amend the act of April 19, 1950 (64 Stat. 44; 25 U.S.C. 635), to better promote the rehabilitation of the Navajo and Hopi Tribes of Indians, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 1648). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. COOLEY: Committee on Agriculture. H.R. 10310. A bill to amend the Farm Credit Act of 1933 to provide for increased representation by regional banks for cooperatives